

# **Biometrics Testing in the Mona Pass**

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## **Agenda**

- Overview of Coast Guard Operations
  - Alien Migrant Interdiction Operations (AMIO)
- Lessons Learned from Operations
  - BASS Deployment Observations
    - Operational
    - Environmental
    - Technical
  - 10 Print Feasibility Study
- Summary



# **Alien Migrant Interdiction Operations**



# **Biometric Program History**

2006	2007	2008	2009
➤ Program started at Sector San Juan as Mona Passage Proof- of-Concept ➤ Subset of US-VISIT database loaded to hard drives	➤ Introduced UscgDesk   ➤ Biometrics   transmitted over   satellite comms   ➤ Deployed a second   collection device with   crews of Sector San	➤ Expanded the proof- of-concept to Florida   ➤ Started training 87' cutters   ➤ Deployed a third collection device with crews of Sector San	➤ Encouraged interagency cooperation with respect to data sharing ➤ Initiated research on feasibility of 10-print vs. 2-print captures
>2-print collection  L-1 RDT-3	Juan  Datastrip DSVII	Juan  MaxID  IDLS3	<ul> <li>Developing a multidigit handheld RFI to be published by the end of CY09</li> <li>▶ Recapitalizing South Florida equipment</li> </ul>

# **Biometrics At Sea System Process Cycle**





## **Biometrics Metrics**

## Data as of 10 January 2010 for Sector San Juan:

Metric	Number Encountered	% of total possible
Biometrics Collected	2622	99% of persons encountered
Database Matches	656	25% of records collected
Prosecutions	295	45% of matches 11% of biometrics collected

## **BASS** Deployment Observations

## **Operational Considerations**

- Weight (Handheld Operations)
- One-Handed Operation
- Grip/Device Design
- Cleaning Requirements
- System Size (Including Storage)
- Ease of use (Operator and Subject)



## **BASS Deployment Observations** (cont'd)

#### **Technical Considerations**

- Algorithms/Quality Scores
- System Indicators (Visual and Audio)
- Battery Life
- System Displays (Color/Text Design)
- Power Surge Protection
- Intrinsically Safe
- Design of Sensor (Color/Size)

## **BASS Deployment Observations (cont'd)**

#### **Environmental Considerations**

- Extreme Temperatures/Temperature Transition
- Environment Movement/Vibration
- Glare (Sunlight Exposure)
- Nighttime Operation
- Water Resistance (Spray)



# **10-Print Feasibility Demonstration**

What is the feasibility of capturing quality 10-print records at sea and submitting the records to IDENT over standard Coast Guard communication systems?

## **Study Plan:**

- Developed a 10-print demonstration capture system
- Integrated COTS equipment with USCG developed software; KVH
   TracPhone7 satellite communications
- Lab, Pier-side, and Underway testing
- Tested multiple print slap and rolled capture of fingerprint biometrics
- Assessed best practices to be used while onboard the cutter

## **10-Print Feasibility General Results**

#### **Environment Matters**

- Direct sunlight completely prevented the optical scanner from capturing fingerprints
- Fingerprint quality scores were degraded in the field and worse when scored at US-VISIT
- Glare from direct sunlight entirely obscured the laptop's display image
- Internal and external humidity resulted in fuzzy, lower quality fingerprint images
- Finger alignment was critical for quality prints and successful software operation
  - Difficult due to sunlight and cutter movement
- Cutter engine noise completely masked audible displays



# 10-Print Feasibility General Results (cont.)

## **Design Matters**

- System Size: A stand-alone laptop is cumbersome on deck; a smaller form factor for capture is better
- Storage Case Size: Smaller cases are easier to store on 87- and 110-foot cutters
- Cables: System cables may become disconnected, severed, or lost during operations; standard connectors are a must
- Camera Flash: Camera flash can temporarily blind the subject, creating unsafe operations; lighting alternatives should be considered
- Cleaning Procedures: Cleaning procedures disrupt biometrics capture;
   fingerprint sensor should be designed for easy cleaning

## **Summary**

- The Coast Guard biometrics program has been a success since its maiden deployment in 2006.
- Multiple factors need to be considered when evaluating equipment to function in this environment.
  - Equipment that functions successfully in a controlled environment may encounter challenges in the field.
  - Testing in the operational environment is critical to identify any un-foreseen challenges prior to deployment.
- Systems need to be designed with operational, environmental, and technical considerations.



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